

much more so than the surrounding barbarous tribes; and appear, in fact, to have been the connecting link between the two. The largest of these heads gives 85 cubic inches of internal capacity; the smallest 77; the medium being 80 cubic inches. The configuration of these heads is on the same model as the preceding series, and the mean facial angle differs but a single degree.

Whoever will be at the pains to compare this series of skulls with those from the barbarous tribes, will, I think, agree that the facts thus derived from organic characters, corroborate the position I have long maintained, that all the American nations, excepting the polar tribes, are of one race and one species, but of two great families, which resemble each other in physical but differ in intellectual character."

STATED MEETING, JULY, 13, 1841.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

DONATIONS TO MUSEUM.

The following species of shells were presented by Mrs. L. W. Say, through Mr. Phillips, viz:

Melania nupera, *M. subglobosa*, *M. isogona*, *M. exilis*,
M. undulata, *M. armigera*, *M. conica*, *M. acuta*. *An-*
culotus concolor, *A. costatus*, *A. Kirklandianus*, *A. cari-*
natus, *Physa Sayii*. Very fine specimens, chiefly from the
 Wabash.

Chiton ——. new species? from Chapman's Island, Pacific
 Ocean.—From Dr. Ruschenberger.

Fusus lignarius. *Trochus pharaonius*, *T. corallinus*. *Cyprea arenosa*, *Conus mitratus*.—From Mr. J. S. Phillips.

Kinixis denticulata; (Hallowell) the Land Tortoise of Liberia.—From Dr. William Blanding.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Planches du Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte; Par M. Denon. Folio. From Paul Beck, Esq.

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.—The following paper was read from Mr. S. S. Haldeman:

Descriptions of four species of *Cyclas*, three of which belong to the subgenus *Psidium*: and two species of *Cypris*.

C. elevata.—Shell orbicular, cardinal tooth prominent, lamellar teeth thick; beaks elevated; color brownish olive. Length 0.55, height 0.50 in.

P. abruptum.—Shell olivaceous or chesnut, ovate; beaks nearly terminal, whence the outline slopes rather abruptly towards the ventral margin. Length 7.5, height 6. diam. 4.5 millim. Hab. Elk river, Maryland. The Rev. J. H. McFarland.

Obs.—Resembles *P. amnicum*, but the beaks are much more nearly terminal.

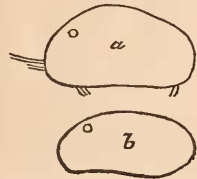
P. diaphanum.—Shell ovate; elongated, much inflated, texture thin; beaks considerably removed from the centre. Color pale ochraceous. Length 5. height 3.5, diam. 2.5 millim. Hab. Brazil?

P. abditum.—Shell small, light ochraceous, ovate, rather elevated, ventricose; beaks in contract. Length 4. height 3. diam. 2. millim. Hab. springs in Lancaster Co. Pennsylvania.

Cypris agilis.—Light ochraceous, height rather more than half the length, base subrectilinear, height $\frac{8}{13}$ millim.

Hab. ditches in Lancaster county Pa. (a)

Cypris simplex.—Light ochraceous, elongated, nearly straight, both ends nearly alike; height 0.346 millim. Hab. springs in Lancaster county Pennsylvania. (b)



A letter was read from Dr. Goheen, dated Monrovia, Africa, April, 8, 1841. Dr. Goheen gives some interesting facts in reference to the natural history of this region, and suggests the importance of sending competent naturalists to explore its numberless and extraordinary productions.

A letter was also read from Professor John Locke, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in answer to the announcement of his election as a corresponding member.

VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS.—Mr. S. S. Haldeman communicated the following facts in Ornithology.

1. *Falco peregrinus*.—It is asserted in the works on American Ornithology, that this bird builds its nest on trees, and not in the clefts of rocks, as in Europe. So far as my observations have gone, this remark is incorrect, inasmuch as they build in the cliffs which border the Susquehanna. This species remains in Pennsylvania ten or eleven months of the year.
2. *Quiscalus versicolor*.—Mr. Swainson in the "Menageries," (p. 298 of the Cabinet Cyclopædia,) describes the female of this bird as a new species, under the name of *Q. purpuratus*. I have shot the male and female together, carefully compared them with his descriptions, and confidently assert, that they belong to one and the same species.
3. *Anser hyperboreus*.—I have known but a single individual of this species to occur on this part of the Susquehanna river, (50 miles above tide water.) Wilson states that it is found on the Delaware.
4. *Cygnus Americanus*.—Many flocks visited this part of the Susquehanna about 15 years ago, during a continuance of foggy weather, but they have not since appeared.

Dr. Coates exhibited specimens of larvæ from the hollow of the straw of wheat, in the upper joint, obtained from a locality near Germantown, in which they were stated to be numerous.

No pupæ were observed by the collectors of these specimens in the same plants, other than those of the common appearance ascribed to Say's insect, and near the roots. None other were found in the present straw, after a careful examination.

Other remarks were made, on the probability of several animals, not all yet identified, infesting the wheat in Pennsylvania; on the beauty, learning and careful preparation of Mr. E. C. Herrick's recent memoir; on some interesting observations of that gentleman; on the effects of climate in varying the kinds and diversity of destructive insects; and on the influence exerted by the age of the plant over the selection of a point of deposit for eggs.

Dr. Coates in addition to a former verbal communication, had observed the following.

Larvæ apparently similar to those above mentioned, in Blockley.

A body nearly the size of Say's pupa, of a pure, homogeneous straw colour, immersed in a depression of the straw, beneath a pupa of the appearance of Say's, and having, lower down than either of them, a round perforation extending into the hollow of the straw, with this cavity eroded on the inside; all from the third joint. This body subsequently assumed markings, having the appearance of the separation of a head, cases for antennæ, and other organization. Though this appearance of development took place, and the subject was kept from June 23d to July 9th, no fly had as yet been produced.

A very active larva, supposed to be of a lepidopterous animal, 11-20ths of an inch long, colour reddish black, with three yellow streaks throughout its whole length, three anterior feet clawed, and it is believed some of the posterior; the animal imperfectly observed from a wish to leave it but little disturbed. Found in Blockley, June 23d, in the hollow of a wheat straw; a round hole through which it could have entered, penetrating the cell in which it was feeding, and also the leaf-sheath with-

out; preferred its own cell to a fresh one; devoured a part which was quite dry; about July 4th or 5th, closed the opening of its cell with a mixture of dust of straw and a cement, and besmeared it throughout great part of its extent with a black substance; remained quiescent and apparently feeble till July 7th; and between the 7th and 9th escaped, leaving a hole of sufficient size for its passage in the paper cover of a bottle, and no visible skin in its former abode.

STATED MEETING, JULY 20, 1841.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

DONATIONS TO LIBRARY.

Monograph of the Lymniades of North America. By S. Stehman Haldeman. 8vo. 1841.—From the author.

History of British Zoophytes. By George Johnston, M. D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1838.—From Dr. Morton.

DONATIONS TO CABINET.

A series of fourteen specimens of *Unio quadrulus*, showing the growth of the shell at different ages. (Variety *lachrymosus*, Lea.) *U. lens*, six specimens. *U. siliquoideus*, five specimens. *Anodonta pavonia*, three specimens. All in remarkable perfection.—From Mr. J. G. Anthony, of Cincinnati, through Mr. Phillips.

Io spinosus, Tennessee.—From Dr. Troost.

Conus princeps, and three specimens of *Helix Sayi*, (Binney,) from Mr. J. S. Phillips.